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PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD. PATENT UNFERMENTED DIRECT.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by to Co-lege of Physician; in London to be the only true and naturous, and by which si) the mutritions and palatible qualities the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powderalkaries or any corrupting ingredients, keeps moist for madelys, resert somes co-tains when as much nutrition as a other bread, and warrouted the best in the world; for sais at the Alex Promyransym street, one door for

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S. Erreiss, No. 202 Broad way, and by all respectable dealers. Soldiers who are Ruptured can be radically cured by using Whitness Parent Leven Thess. It is need with per lect success in the European Armies. Consultation gratis-no. 482 BROADWAY.

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York and all others willing to unite with them in support of the G. T erament and a vigorous presention of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly Dis Let, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY. the lith say of September, 1861, at 11 a. m. for the purpose of presenting candidate to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Aprea Secretary of State, Controller, Atterney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canel Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order SIMEON DRAPER, Conicman. of the Committee SIMEC

The Tribune's War Maps. LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the va rious Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 199. Terms cash. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa will close this morning at 10 o'clock.

Some of the Southern papers are wild with Joy over a report that Gen. Scott has been superseded in the command of the national army.

Ex-Minister Faulkoer is still in confinement at Washington, his examination having, apparently, not yet taken place.

We have renewed information of the most positive character that the Rebels are fortifying Matthias Point, and preparing to close the · Potomac against National vessels.

It appears that the capture of Mr. Nelson, member of Congress from Tennessee, was effected through the treachery of a man of whom, in Virginia, he inquired his way. He was taken by a party of forty horsemen.

Unless the active measures which the Governmeat of Norta Carolina is taking for its internal preservation shall avert the danger betimes, the country may soon expect to hear of formidable slave insurrections in that State. The statements of our special correspondent, whose letter we give this morning, are emphatic upon this subject. The negroes are perfectly well-informed upon all passing events, and appear to be secretly organized for any work which their leaders may call upon them to perform. The indications everywhere are that they are already ripe for revolt, and only await the word to spring into action.

We publish this morning the report of Col. Porter, who commanded the First Brigade of the Second Division, in the action at Bull Run, and into whose hands the command of the Division was given by Col. Hanter, when the latter officer was wounded. This report supplies all that was left to be described of the move ments of the right attacking column. The excellent conduct of many of the officers under Col. Porter is enthusiastically extolled, while that of others, and more especially of certain bodies of troops, is rather lightly spoken of. Some parts of the report will be likely to lead to public complaints, unless those who may fancy themselves aggrieved shall temper their valor with a prudent discretion.

The Directors of the Boston Banks have held a meeting and appointed a Committee to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government loan. The meeting adopted the following resolution, which must cause the pulses of those who read to tingle with pride:

Resolved. That the Committee be authorized to say to the Resolved. That the Committee he authorized to say to the gestlemen of the Committees from the New-York and Philadelphia banks, that, in the judgment of the gentlemen here maxembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and determined to do all in their power, in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts, and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the ut most extent of their ability, now, henceforth, and forever."

The hearty directness of this resolution, which has in it no shadow of reticence or chaffering, bears moble testimony to the unflinching loyalty of New-England, and may well inspire all with confidence.

We print this morning an interesting correspondence between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. W. O. Bartlett, his counsel, on the subject of the Vanderbilt steamships. It has been stated that there existed a difference of opinion between the Navy Department and Mr. Vanderbilt touching the price of the steamer Vanderbilt; that statement is by this correspondence corrected. and it is clearly shown that Mr. Vanderbilt has not set any price upon his vessel since his communication of May 14, wherein he offered it at a valuation to be determined by Commodore Stockton and any two commodores in active service, or as a present to the Government. It also appears that since the date of the communication referred to, Mr. Bartlett, who has acted under verbal instructions from Mr. Vanderbilt, has varied the original offer for the purpose of making it, if possible, still more acceptable to the Government; as the offer now stands, the Secretary of the Navy is at liberty to take any or all of the ships, and to name all of the appraisers himself to fix a price upon the same.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our news from Missouri is exciting and important. The absence of full details prevents us from speaking with entire confidence concerning the occurrences to which we allude. We learned yesterday, first by vague rumors, and then by the official report of one of Gen. Lyon's aids, that on Saturday Gen. Lyon and Gen. Sigel, with a force of 8,000 men, gave battle to 23,000 Kebels at a point nine miles south-east of Springfield, Missouri. The action was severe. The loss on our side was 800 killed and wounded; on that of the Rebels it was very heavy, though the numbers are not given. Among our killed we regret to be obliged to write the name of Gen. Lyon, who fell while gallantly making a charge at the head of his column. Among the Rebels killed were Ben McCulloch and Gen. Price. The force of the enemy included reguments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee; also the Texas Rangers, and a large number of half-breeds.

This battle, which was at first announced as a defeat, appears now to have been a splendid victory. The Rebels were forced back with terrible slaughter, and, when the day closed upon the combatants, we were in victorious possession of the field. On Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel, thinking the enemy might cut him off from reenforcements, retired upon Rolla, with all his baggage, and \$250,000 in money, which had been placed in his hands. It is probable that fuller necounts will set this victory in a still brighter light from that it has in the dispatches at this hour received. As it now stands, however, it is of a nature to excite the cuthus astic pride of all.

The loss of Gen. Lyon will be sincerely regretted. This officer, descended from ancestors distinguished in the Revolutionary war, was educated at West Point, from which Academy he was graduated in 1841, and has been in active service since, ranking as captain in the 2d Infantry. He recently was made a Brigadier-General, and placed in command over the Missouri volunteers. He was 42 years of age, and had gained a valuable experience and an honorable name by his actions in the military operations on our frontier. He also won distinction in the Mexican war, having been brevetted for gallantry in the battles at Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at the City of Mexico in September, 1847. As he was leading a charge, his horse was killed under him; he immediately mounted another, and was cheering on his men, when he was struck by a ball and immediately fell.

A flag of truce was on Monday sent from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a number of released prisoners who were captured at Buil Run, being chiefly surgeons. These have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after their capture. Col. Corcoran is well. They estimate the number of our men now prisoners in Richmond at from 1,000 to 1,200. They state that Beauregard declares the Rebels had only 15,000 engaged on their side at the battle of Bull Run, and that they would bave fled when defeat im pended had they not been buoyed up by the expectation of reënforcements from Johnston. Their wounded are thought to number 1,500.

A few days ago the Captain of the steamer Resolute having heard that at Herring Creek, on the Potomac, there was a depot for arms, ammunition, and supplies for the South, set out to break it up. He was fired at with muskets, but landed in a boat and destroyed the premises He found a rebel party from Maryland concealed in a house, whom he chased for a mile; but they were as fleet of foot as if they had been true Virginians, and made good their escape. Several contraband negroes were taken.

We learn that the pirate Sumter was at Curacoa on the 17th of July, being permitted to enter the port by the Governor, against the pro-

test of the U. S. Consul. A dispatch from Louisville states that Judge Catron of the Supreme Court, whose recent admirable charge to the Grand Jury concerning the crime of treason excited much remark, has been expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee because he would not resign his judgeship.

We learn from Caire that the Tennesse Rebels under Gen. Pillow have landed at New Madrid, and that Jeff. Thompson contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

The country will ring to-day with the glory of the exploits of our army in the West. Eight thousand national troops, inspired by the ardor of a leader who purchased victory at the cost of his own life, scattered and drove before them three times their number of rebel adversaries, under a general whose name alone had hitherto been a tower of strength to their cause. The honor of our arms has been nobly maintained, and, while we mourn the bitter loss which the nation has suffered in the death of one of its bravest commanders, we share the pride which will thrill throughout the land as the story of the Missouri battle becomes known. Henceforward let there be no wincing at the Southern boasts of "superior manhood;" let us all rather rejoice that this signal proof of the true valor of Northern hearts has so swiftly followed the misfortune into which we were led upon the plains of Manassas.

The reports from the scene of action will be eagerly read. It is sufficient for us now to know that our little Western band attacked and swept before it 23,000 of the vaunted troops of Ben McCulloch, and that, though from its very weakness in numbers, which made its daring the more conspicuous, it was thought best to withdraw it to a position of positive security, it now stands where no efforts of the enemy can endanger its safety. The death of Gen. Lyon is a great calamity, but we may gather some consolation from the fact that be died as a soldier can best afford to die, at the moment of victory, and while completing the good work which his courage and sagacity had begun. His epitaph will be spoken to-day by a million tongues. Of the incidents of the encounter we know little. Such details as we have, our readers may find elsewhere. But the facts of our success and our ascendency are in every way confirmed, and upon these alone

we may joyfully rest for a few hours.

NORTHERN TREASON.

The effort to suppress a domestic insurrect in which the nation is now engaged, has already cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, the incalculable value of, at least, a year's prosperity, and many hundreds of lives whose loss has shrouded thousands in mourning. This insurrection, resisted thus far at such sacrifice, had its origin solely in the bad ambition of a few bold men who, playing upon the passions and the prejudices of a half-barbaric people, promised them the complete subjection of the whole nation to a single class and a single interest, both of which, when only tolerated and kept under Constitutional control, have sapped our political morality, stained our history with cruelty, and have always been, and must always be, a drag upon our national prosperity. An insurrection of such a character is not only without palliation, but it has not a parallel in the annals of national

Hitherto our people have been divided, as it was natural and right enough they should be, into two, and sometimes mere parties. On questions of polity, of political economy, of practical expediency, different minds took different positions, according to their natural gifts, their cultivation, and their prejudices. It was necessarily so in a people endowed with freedom of thought and freedom of speech. But we enter upon a new chapter in our history, when traiters in arms rise and threaten the life of the Commonwealth. Party names are then forgotten, party lines obliterated; political differences, which, though important, are not vital, are quietly laid aside, to be resumed or to perish forever, according to the exigencies of the future, that the loval lovers of their country's name and fame may rally with a single purpose for its defense, and to defeat and punish the traitors who seek its destruction. If we cannot do this, then we have a country no longer, and it is only left for history to tell how a free people perished. Such is the present issue, and so recognized we cannot doubt, by ninety-nine hundredths of the

But there is a small minority who think other wise. It is represented, among journals, chiefly by The Journal of Commerce of this city, and The Atlas and Argus of Albany, and among men by such persons as make up what is called the Democratic State Committee of this State, who assume to be the representatives of the old Democratic party. We say assume, for there are thousands of men, as officers and privates, who, with swords by their sides and guns on their shoulders, have forgotten they ever answered to the party name of Democrat, and, remembering now only that they are Americans, have gone to fight their country's battles, and suppress and pupish insurrection and treason. It is the grossest pretension in Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond and Ben Wood to assume to represent such men.

For these journals and persons, if not traiters

themselves, are the abettors and instigators of treason in others. Their pretense is that they love and value the Union. There have been such unmistakable evidences of the opinious and sentiments of the Northern people in regard to the Union within the last three months, that they dare not venture, whatever they do or propose to do, to assert that they are not in second with them. There is nevertheless this wide gulf between them-for whereas the people value the Union as the instrument and sign of the freedom and happiness of a great people, these pretended Democrats value it as the bond whereby the North may be held in subjection to the South, the token that treason is triumphant and the people conquered. They hope, by an appeal to old party hates and prejudices, to draw off from the support of the Administration and the war those with whem they once acted and whom heretofore they have represented; by falsehoods repeated in a thousand shapes, by appeals to relfishness and fear, they hope to create the belief that the South is stronger than the North, that traitors can fight longer, can endure more, will sacrifice more, and are diogether the better men than loyal citizens and freemen, and will conquer them in the end, and compel them to recognize the Southern Confederacy: and by making the war unpopular, they mean to aid in the folfillment of their owa prophecy. But, while they act in accordance with this cunning scheme, thay never cease their blatant and persistent ery for the prezervation of the Union, hoping thereby that through their appeals to the passions, the prejudices, the selfinterest, and the fears of those who are weak enough to listen to them, they will compel an ignoble peace and an infamous submission to traitors in arms, by compelling a compromisethe only one the South will accept-by which the North shall be to her forever after as a conquered province! We have not read aright the development of the American character, which has manifested itself for the last three menths, if the people permit themselves to be devoted to such base uses as these by the persussions of such newspapers as The Joseph of Commerce and The Atlas and Argus, by pohticians of such antecedents as belong to Ben. Wood, Peter Cagger, and Dean Richmond.

"AN HONOBABLE PEACE."

An average specimen of the Jesnitism of The Journal of Commerce is an article which anpeared in that paper a few days ago, under the title of, "Have we a Government?" It sets out with the following glowing picture of our happy condition as a nation up to the time when the people saw fit to elect a Republican President:

" For a long series of years until the present dynasty cars into power, the people of the United States have scarcely known that they had a Government, so smoothly did its mechinery work. They paid no National taxes that they more aware of and here no national burdens of any kind. They were ever where in the enjoyment of security, freedom, and prosperity. In distant lands they fell the same protecting hand; and might have inferred that there was a Government somewhere which kindly guarded their interests; but they felt it in no other way. To their own minds they seemed as free as the air they preathed—as independent, each and every one of them, as it he were monarch of all he surveyed "

We have no disposition to deny the general truth of this statement. To be sure, the energies of the General Government, during the last eight years were very largely perverted from their legitimate objects to the work of extending slavery, directly and by force of arms into Kansas, and indirectly and ultimately over the whole country, by the incu! cation of false constitutional decirines. To be sure, stealing had become so common a practice among the members of Mr. Buchanan's administration, that the people would have been justified on this ground alone, in taking measures to place the management of public affairs in the hands of a different set of men. But the country was reperally in a good condition. Experience has shown that it can stand a good deal of stealing and corruption,

and that the combined power of all branches of the Government is not sufficient to overbear the people even of one little Territory, sustained as the Kansas men were, by the sympathies and aid of the civilized and free North. We were getting along very well, then, up to the sixth day of November.

What happened on that day? A very quiet series of town and city meetings, which, shortly after sundown, were found to have resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, instead of John C. Breckinridge, John Bell, or Stephen A. Douglas.

If we had security, freedom, prosperity, protection, and few national burdens, we were thus fortunate because we were living under free institutions, and proving ourselves worthy of them by exercising the glorious privilege which they gave us, of electing our own administrative rulers, constitutionally and according to our own best discretion. If we had failed to do this that is to say, to elect Lincoln, or Breekinridge, or Bell, or Douglas in our own way, and without dictation or interference, our prosperity would have been counterfeit and not real, and our freedom not genuine, but a sham. We did nothing then on the 6th of November which stould have brought upon us taxation, stagnation of business and war. And here we bring The Journal of Commerce to the precise point of the case. It

goes on to say:
"But in process of time it became necessary, in the opinion of the it p blican party, that we should know whether ' we have a To teach this lesson, has been declared to be one of the objects of the present war. Well, we are in a fair way to earn it by experience. We read it in the suspension of the habens corpus- in the violation of the right of petition-in the wholesale scizure of correspondence—in the large increase of the Army and Nary by Executive power, contrary to express provisions of the Constitution-and in other usurpations which even Napoleon would not have hazarded in his own beloved France. We shall soon learn that we have a Government, by its omnipresence in the shape of taxes—taxes; by its constant calls for more of our young men for the war; and perhaps by further restraints upon our Hoertles."

We pass over the preliminary hardships cited by The Journal, such as the violation of the right of petition and the seizure of private correspondence, without comment. Coming from a paper which has systematically defended Southern mail robberies and Congressional gag-laws, they must be set down as its own inevitable cant and invincible hypocrisy, and not be answered or argued with. When a newspaper which has been in the habit of paying regard to popular rights makes complaint of these things we will take due notice of it. But we admit the taxes; the taxes on tea and coffee and other articles of still greater necessity; the taxes on income; the borrowings to be paid by some sort of taxation hereafter. Now, who is responsible for these?

We beg leave to call the attention of The Journal of Commerce to the dates of a few recent important transactions. They will help to clear up the mystification of some of its readers, though we cannot hope they will render The Journal itself any more willing to tell the truth and do the Administration justice:

Nov. 6, 1860. Election of President. Nov. 8. A dispatch from South Carolina says, " Se ression is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Nov. 10. The Georgia Legislature engages in plans

No. 13. Special session of Mississippi Legislature alled, to consider Secession. Senators Toombs and

Hammond resign. Dec. 4. Congress meets at Washington, Georgia South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas,

unrepresented in one branch or the other. Dec. 8. Secretary Cobb resigns.

Dec. 20. South Carolina Ordinance of Secession Jan. 2. Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in Georgia, and

the Arsenal at Savannah, seized by the rebels; also, Fort Macon and the Arsenal at Fayetteville. Jan. 4. Fort Morgan and the arsenal at Mobile

Jan. S. Forts Johnson and Caswell, N. C., seized by

Jan. 9. Star of the West fired on by the Rebets i Charleston barbor.

Jan. 10. Fort McRac, Florida, and steamer Mario in Charleston Harbor, seized by the Rebels.

Jan. 11. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Louisiana forts seized by the Rebels.

Jan. 12. Navy-Yard at Pensacola seized by the

Jan. 26. Louisiam secedes Feb. 1. Texas secedes.

Feb. 4. Congress of Cotton States meets at Mont-

seized by the rebeis.

omery. Feb. 13. Virginia Convention meets.

We stop here, because we have cited a suffi-

cient number of acts of lawlessness and rebellion to make evident this fact, viz., that weeks and even menths before the inauguration of Mr. Lucola, weeks and months before the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter-even as far back as to first day after South Carolina, acting under the Constitution, had east its vote for Breckinridge and Lane-the country was in a state of rebellion, and the Cotton States were lerying scar against the Government of the United States. If we were enjoying prosperity on the 6th of November, as we admit, who took incipient steps on the 7th to destroy that prosperity, and followed them up by an unbroken series, until the country was in a blaze of rebelion! If we were living in security at home on the 6th, who brought war to our doors on the 7th? If on the 6th, our people in distant lands felt the protecting hand of the Government, who, on the 7th, instituted a series of measures which render our foreign relations unsatisfactory and insecure If, on the 6th, we were free from inordinate taxation, who, on the 7th, commenced an attemp to break up the Government, and rendered it a necessity of self-preservation for the good citizen of the country to spend their treasure and blood in its support ! If, on the 6th, commerce was free under the protection of the stars and stripes, who, on the 7th, took the first ster toward the formation of a Confederacy which ha given license to outlaws and pirates from every quarter of the globe to seize, and confiscate, an destroy Northern ships and cargoes? If, on th 6th, the people of the thirty-four States, under the Constitution and the laws, without fraud, or violence, or informality, at any voting place, in any State, met and elected a President to administer their affairs for four years at the Na tional Capital, who, on the 7th, deliberately commenced a treason which in less than simonths rendered it necessary for the President to call for 75,000 soldiers to defend that very Capital from capture, his legally-constituted Government from overthrow, and himself from imprisonment or flight? The North? The welldisposed, loyal men of the country! Or the allies of The Journal of Commerce, Jefferson Davis, and his traitorous gang ! We need not answer these questions. We think even The Journal will not deny that the responsibility of these transactions is upon the South, and not the North.

But, says The Journal : "If all this [i. e. taxation] is necessary for any purpose which

could not be much better accomplished without it, good cl'izens should submit to the burden cheerfully and without murmuring. anoun submit to the burden cheerfully and without murmuring But if it is only necessary because we will not consent to an honorable peace, but insist on bringing the South into subjection before we will negotiate, thereby compelling her and our to maintain large armies, and to protract the war to an indefinite eriod (for such will be the effect of the No Compromise policy), the case is materially changed." "Peace," "negotiation," "compromise," Who

has offered either one of these? The chronology which we have already given shows that th Rebels not only have shown no disposition to negotiate or compromise, or to have peace except on condition of a complete disruption of the Union, but that they did not even give our Government time and opportunity to offer terms The treason broke out into overt act almost before the polls had closed on the 6th of November. And up to the day of President Lincoln's inauguration it progressed constantly, and from no Convention, or Legislature, or public man of the Rebel States, from the 6th of November to the 4th of March, did there come any hint even of a purpose to stop short of a complete breaking up of the Government, and the substitution of a new one for it. Early in February, indeed, Virginia, then contemplating the treason which she committed in April, held a conference with other States, but there was no evidence that the Southern confederates looked upon her efforts with approbation except as affording them more time to carry out their preparations for war. We challenge The Journal of Commerce to point out one tittle of evidence going to establish the probability that peace can be made on any other terms than the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy. If it is "an honorable peace" which admits that the Government may be wantonly broken up because an election is decided one war or another, which compels the country to maintain a powerful navy and immense army, or else be content to live under the imminent risk of new secessions whenever New-York, or Massachusetts, or Illinois, or California, or any other State takes an affront: which subjects the Bor der States, wherever they may be, to constant alarm and constant danger of partisan raids; which leaves us subject to the loss of Delaware and Maryland, and Kentucky and Missouri; which sends to the gallows Andrew Johnson and John S. Carlile as traiters, and into exile, or imprisonment, or poverty, through confiscat on and attainder, all their loyal allies in East Tennessee and West Virginia; which divides our Territories with the slaveholders or gives them the right to occupy them and hold men and women in them as slaves; which compels us to pay not only our own war expenses but the expenses of the rebels also; which exacts from us new securities for the return of fugitive slaves; which, finally, and as the climax of evil, estab lishes, with only an imaginary and ever-shifting line between us, a Government based on Slavery and Piracy and a determination to propagate Slavery and Piracy; -if this is "an honorable "peace," we can have it. We see no proof that we can have it on any less humiliating terms. The Journal of Commerce may be ready for it; for the sake of the triumph of Slavery over 'Abolition," it may be willing to see the country dishonored and the prey of civil discord for a hundred years; but we do not believe the people are ready yet.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE COUN-TIES OF MARYLAND.

It will be remembered that the official returns of the late Congressional election in Maryland showed an actual Rebel majority in the City of Baltimore of 2.519 votes, out of a total of 25,007; or, in other words, that the Union vote was 11,244, and the Rebel vote 13,763. Such was the prima facie showing on the 13th of June; but we have reason to believe that if the vote were to be taken over to-day, with the same men in the field, and with Mr. May standing upon his present clearly-defined Rebel platform, the Rebel majority of 2,519 would be more than transferred to the Union side, and that, too, in the face of the Bull Run affair. For an evidence of the changed and changing condition of the Rebel sentiment of that city, see the successful administration of its pelice authority under martial law, and the indignant refusal of the street audience to hear the arch-traitor Breckinridge spout his offensive declamation in favor of rebellion. And when we state that nothing but the determined resistance of the police to the angry multitude prevented them from entering the Eutaw House, and inflicting summary punshment upon the traitors Breckinridge, Vallandigham, and Burnett, we state what is a recognized fact, and one that shows a most striking change in public opinion in that city.

It is now our purpose to point out the condi tion of public sentiment in the counties of Maryland, at the late election, the official returns of which have just reached us, with the exception of that part of Baltimore County which is included in the Hd. or Webster's district. We shall compare the vote with that thrown at the late Presidential election, as affording the best data for arriving at a correct judgment in the premises. The following tabular statement of the votes given on these two occasions, in the four county districts, will enable the reader to see at glance the real condition of things, as indicated

Counties. Crisfin.4.	Henry.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
Worcester 1,120	1.189	-	1.043	90	1.425
Somerset 1,991	1,187	2	1.536	89	1,839
orchester. 1,413	(106	35	1,265	31	1,176
groling 973	411	12	712	100	616
albet 324	143	2	793	98	898
neen Atme's 850	765	7	900	87	879
Total 7, 181	5,331	51	6,262	495	6,333
	ONGRES	SIONAL D	ISTRI	CT.	- 17 AZSCZ
Webster.	Scatter's	Line'la.	Bell	. Douglas.	Breck.
ent 938	64	42	852	74	604
lecil 1,697	38	153	1,792	393	1,506
tactford 1,707	19	81	1,862	83	1,327
Carroll 2,829	5	59	2,295	339	1,791
Total 7 251	126	335	6,801	888	5,518
VTH C	ONGRES	SIONAL I	DISTRI	CT.	
Thomas.	Scott.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
rederick 3.941	_	103	3,616	445	3,167
Vashington. 3,890	155	95	2,567	283	2.475
Hieghany2,751	165	522	1,521	1,202	979
Total, 10,588	220	720	7,704	1,931	6,621
VITH (ONGRE	STONAL 1	DISTR	ICT.	
Calvert.	Harris.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Dongias.	Breck.
t. Mery'e 101	1,137	1	261	190	9.00
harien 132	268	6	430	38	723
alvert 273	293	1	399	43	3.6
an Arundel 915	674	3	1,041	98	1,017
t. George's, 819	369	-	385	43	1,040
loward 163	205	50	130	169	1.125
ontgemery 1,364	200	100	1,155	50	1,120
Total 4 457	4.305	63	5,001	700	5,749

the 1st District, or that part of the State wis lies on the lower part of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and which is the largest slaveholding section, that the total vote in June last was 12,512 against 13,141 last November, showing a falling off of only 629. Reckoning the vote for Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas, 6,803, to be for the Union, it falls short of that for Crisfield, Union, only 373, while that for Henry, rebel, is 1,002 short of Breckinridge's, so that Crisfield must have made a considerable inroad on record.

upon the old Democratic column. Cristela gained upon the Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas vote in all the counties of his district, except in Talbot and Queen Anne's, in which, however, there was a falling off on both sides. It must not be forgotten that while Henry went for Secession pure and simple, Crisfield was for preserving the Union, without disturbing the institution of Slavery, leaving it to be inferred that if it could not be saved without destroying that institution as a war measure, he would let the Union slide

In the IId District Webster had no competitor. He is a pretty fair representative of the whole constituency of his district upon the question of Slavery, and what that is his course in the last Congress shows. It was sympathetic with Slavery and its domination in the country; but, as between Slavery and the Union, he would, if put to it, let Slavery slide to save the Union; and, in so doing, would reflect the real sentiment of about two-thirds of the whole voting population of his section. He fell short of the Lincoln. Bell, and Douglas vote in four of his counties (Baltimore County's return being absent) 773 votes. He did not come up to the vote for Liacoln, Douglas, and Bell, in Kent, Cecil and Hartford, though he is a Hartford man, but shot far ahead of them in Carroll, carrying off some 200 of the Breckinridge support. But the poll in this district leaves some 5,000 Breckjoridge votes uncast, which may be safely set down as the evidence of a sort of qualified rebellion, and which the future success of the Federal arms would convert into a constrained loyalty, but which an opposite result, if possible, would harden into open and confirmed hostility to the Federal Government. There is scarcely any Slavery in Carroll County. We now come to the Vtb, or Frank Thomes's

District, composed of the three Western Counties of the State, and almost free from the curse of slave labor. He had no antegonist. He went 233 votes over the combined vote of Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas, but left an uncast vote of some 6,500 which had been thrown for Breckingidge. This large constituency cannot be set down as the partisans of rebellion for the sake of the Slave cause. Not one-tenth of them own any slaves at all, but they are strong party men, and go with their party from the force of habit. As between the Union and Slavery, most of them would be found with the Union, if their votes were needed. Gov. Thomas may be said to represent the feelings of most of them upon the Slavery question, as well as upon that of the Union, though in regard to the latter they can hardly be said to have reached the fighting

The VIth District is composed of seven in tensely Pro-Slavery counties, and the prejudices of the inhabitants are overwhelmingly in favor of the institution and its supremacy, not only in the State, but in the United States. Howar Montgomery Counties are less so than the er

but enough so to render hopeless hitherto the election of anybody to Congress but a thorough Pro-Slavery representative. It will be seen that the total vote of June last falls short of the Presidential 2,735-Calvert short of the vote for Lincolo, Bell, and Douglas, 1,297, and Harris of the vote for Breckinridge, 1,438. The examination of the vote in the several counties of this district will discover some curious results, illustrative of the sympathy which the people of these counties have with the rebellion. Harris was an undisquised Secessionist, while Calvert, a large slaveholder and a lineal descendant of Lord Baltimore, was not only for the Union, but for the preservation of Slavery intact. His position alone would be sufficient to force him to surrender the Union to the demands of the Slavepower, if the exigency should present itself.

To sum up, there were cast in the whole State, at the June election, 42,403 votes for the six Union candidates, and 24,706 for the four Secession or Rebel candidates, leaving a majority of 17.697 for the Union, but if the votes for Breckinvidee thrown last fall in the Second and Fifth Districts, be counted at 5,000 each in favor of Secession, then the majority for Union will be the State of Maryland will be represented by 34 706 votes and the Union sentiment by 49,403. The coming election for Governor, Judges, and Members of the Legislature, will be hotly contested upon the platform of unconditional Unionism, and if the right men are put up for these places, there can be no doubt of a signal Union triumph, provided, always, that the Federal arms shall continue to march on to victory over the

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB .- At the stated meetng of this Club, held last evening at Cooper Institute. Mr. Sinclair Tousey presided, and Mr. Oliver opened with some remarks on the following subject, which

was laid over the previous evening:

"Resolved, That the surest and quickest way of ending that believe, and establishing a permanent prace, is to declare lamediste and unconditional erna ciparion."

Mr. Oliver proposed adding, "Wherever rebellion exists." His argument was, that the Union, with Slavery in it, was not worth preserving. But the only way of really preserving the Union, was by emancipation. For even if the South was "subjugated," Jeff. Davis and his cr. w would but return to Congress and raise again the old question of Slavery. Congress had now the power to abolish Slavery, as the South had departed from the protection of the law. The speaker's sentiments were, that the negro had as much right to own the master, as the master his negro. As a point of fact, he stently decied, on the authority of his own observation, the accepted notion that white men could not live at the South, and work where negroes do.

could not live at the South, and work where negroes do.

Dr. Kennady, of Syrneuse, announced that he had found it necessary to change his platform, and he believed that the Republican party, it is intended to exist any longer, must henceforth have abolition on its platform. He had come to the conclusion that slaves must be liberated wherever they can be found. The war could not be terminated honestly on the present platform, nor would God permit it to be so terminated. All the European and civilized nations were against the United States with slavery in it. The speaker read extracts from lord Shaftesbury's late speech, to the effect that England could never sympathize with either of the leading political parties so long as both ching firmly to slavery.

Dr. Gould offered a substitute more radical still, being a recommendation that President Liucoln should proclaim emancipation by martial law. This was opposed. One member denounced the Club for "eternally" passing resolutions which must eventually split the party.

After speeches by E. Webster and others the resolution was passed and the meeting adjourned.

Fire in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A fire broke out this morning destroying the stores and warehouses of J. H. Morgan, H. T. Bacon, and J. G. Averell & Co., also an adjoining unoccupied building. Loss estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000. Insurance \$25,000. A Yachi Wrecked-Three Lives Lost.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The yacht Wave with four young men from this city, was wrecken outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: James Gordon of the firm of Gordon and Mackey of this city, Pierce Morton, ex-midshipman in the Ecyal Navy and John Mitcheil.

A MULE WITH A COLT.—The San Jose (Cal.) Trib-nar says: "A male passed through that city recently, with a healthy toal by her side—the progeny of the male." There are said to be few instances of this kind